

02  
Conclude  
deoxycholate, 3-1-propanesulfonic acid, hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide and  
myristylsulfobetaine.

03  
40. (Amended) The method of Claim 39, wherein the polyoxyethylenic detergent is  
selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylenesorbitan ester, polyoxyethylenedodecyl  
ether, polyoxyethyleneheptamethylhexyl ether, polyoxyethyleneisooctylphenyl ether,  
polyoxyethylenenonylphenyl ether, polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester and sucrose fatty acid  
ester.

04  
47. (Amended) The method of Claim 46, wherein the ionic detergent is selected  
from the group consisting of cetyltrimethylammonium bromide, sodium dodecyl sulfate,  
sodium deoxycholate, 3-1-propanesulfonic acid, hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide and  
myristylsulfobetaine.--

#### SUPPORT FOR THE AMENDMENTS

Claims 32, 36, 40, and 47 have been amended to recite Markush terminology. No  
new matter is believed to have been added to this application by these amendments.

#### REMARKS

Claims 31-52 remain active.

As discussed in the present specification at page 5, first full paragraph, the present  
invention is based on the discovery that the larger cyclic saccharide cycloamylose recited in  
the pending claims, i.e., having a degree of polymerization of 25 to 150, overcomes problems  
associated with  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin. As described in the specification at the bottom of page 3, the  
 $\beta$ -cyclodextrin used by Daugherty et al. has problems associated with stability, and is not  
completely satisfactory.